Numb. 1339

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5. 1739.

No. 1337.

The Anonymous Letter printed in the Country Journal, *of Saturday* September *the* 29th, *fully refuted; and the true Design thereof properly exposed.*

IN Order to shew the *Bulk* of a certain *Faction*, what *blind Guides* they follow, and to expose as well that mean and scandalous Spirit with which they conduct all their Designs, as the wicked and traiterous *End* to which they drive; I shall in this Paper begin with detecting a *few* of the most notorious *Prevarications* and *Misrepresentations* contained in the *Craftsman* of *Saturday* the 29th of *September*; and shall then proceed to point out the true and genuine *Intentions* of that *Party*, who while they assume their COUNTRY for their Title, are in Fact doing all they can to *destroy her*. In doing this I shall proceed coolly and deliberately; state what the Author of that Paper says, in his *own Words*, and shew what I have to offer against it, with the Authorities from which I draw it. When this is done, I do expect that the *same Credit* should be given to what is advanced in *this Paper* as to what is advanced in *his*, which is what I have a Right to expect from *Impartial Readers*. This if I can obtain I shall effectually carry my *Point*, the *Truth* will then appear, the Conduct of these *Deceivers* will be made evident, and the People will have their *Eyes* opened; which, I assure them, at this Time is a Matter of great Importance, their Enemies being busy in laying *Snares* for them, which nothing but their Integrity, Vigilance, and Resolution not to be deceived by *fair Words* or *loud Boasts*, can prevent their falling into, and thereby bringing great *Mischiefs* on themselves; which, as a Friend to them as well as the *Government*, I shall always think it my Duty to do all in my narrow Power to prevent.

The avowed and apparent Design of the *Letter-Writer* in the *Craftsman*, is to compare the *Invasion* in 1707-8. with *One*, of which perhaps he knows as much as any Body else; which I speak without any View of discrediting his Insinuation of the Danger of such a Thing at present. This Comparison is made with a direct Intention to render the *Measures* of the *present Ministry*, either *ridiculous* or *suspected*. In order to make appear the *secret* as well as *open* Design of his *Paper*, it will be necessary to examine all the *Facts* he advances, and then the *Method* in, and the *End* for which they are *advanced*.

With Respect to the Invasion in 1707-8, he tells us, 'It was a real Invasion with armed Men, transported in good Ships, fit and big enough to hold them, together with the necessary Baggage and Accoutrements for such an Undertaking. It was not a *mere* Fright given us, by shewing us some Fyber-Boats on the Coasts.' The First Thing I remark is, That this is represented as a very *formidable Invasion*; but the *House of Commons* then sitting, in their *Address* of the *Thirteenth* of *March*, when the *French Fleet* was actually at Sea, told her Majesty, *That the small Number of Ships and Troops the* French *made use of in this Expedition might justly be regarded with Contempt*. I remark, Secondly, That this is treated as a *real Invasion*, to insinuate that of all *real Invasions* we must have proper and early Intelligence. As to this, it appears by the *Address* of the *House of Commons*, that the first Notice of this Invasion came from the *Dutch*: Whence I infer, That the Intelligence might possibly have come slower than it did, and yet the first News the *Queen* had of it, came the Twentieth of *February*: She acquainted the *House* of Commons of it on the 4th of *March*, and on the 11th of *March* she told them the *French Fleet* was at Sea. Methinks this was but short Notice; and yet whoever will take the Trouble of looking into the Marquis de *Quincy's Military History*, or *Forbin's Memoirs*, will find that the Departure of the Fleet was considerably retarded by the Pretender's Sickness. On the whole, therefore, it was a great Chance that the *Queen* or her *Ministry* had any sufficient Notice at all. As to the Jest upon *Fyber-Boats*, it may be hereafter explain'd in such a Manner as will convince the World, that *some Folks* can make a *Jest* of what they wish in *Earnest*. And so I take Leave of this Introduction.

As to his summary Account of the Preparations in *France*, and of the Condition we were in, in this *Island*, tho' they are far from being free from just Grounds of *Exception*, I shall however take none; but proceed to his Reflections, which run thus: ——'Well, How many Thousand Men did we 'raise upon this Occasion? How many Forces did 'we bring from *Ireland*? How many Fleets did we 'set out to watch the Enemy? How many hundred 'thousand Pounds Expence did the Ministry of this 'Time put their Country to, on that real Occasion? 'In short, neither the Ministry, nor the Parliament, 'nor any One Member in it, seem to have had the 'least Thought of making any new Levies.'—— In Answer to all this I remark, *First*, That from the earliest Intelligence we had of this *Invasion*, to the entire Disappointment thereof, and the Return of the *French* Squadron into the *Road* of *Dunkirk*, it was not above a *Month*. Now in this Time I would be glad to know, How many Thousand Men could be raised? What Troops could be brought from *Ireland*? Or how any large Sum could be spent? But, above all, I would be glad to be informed, to what Purpose *New Levies* should have been made, till some News came, that the Enemy had actually landed, in Spite of the Precautions taken. And this leads me to my *Second Remark*, and that is, That the *Parliament*, the *Queen's* Ministry, and her *Allies*, did all that they possibly could. For, upon the first Notice, Sir *George Byng* sailed from the *Downs* for *Dunkirk*, before which Place he arrived on the 27th of *February*, and if he had not been driven from his Station by stormy Weather, the Enemy could not have *come out*. At this Time the *Dutch* had concerted the Imbarkation of the *British Troops* with Major-General *Cadogan*. These Troops were to imbark at *Ostend*, as soon as they had the News of the *French* Imbarkation; and consequently must have arrived in *Scotland* very near as soon as they. By the 6th of *March*, O. S. or the 17th New, Sir *George Byng* had 40 Sail of *Line of Battle Ships*, besides *Frigates* and *Fireships* under his Command; and tho' he did detach a *Squadron* under the Command of Admiral *Baker*, to convoy the *English* Troops from *Ostend*, yet he was still superior to the *French*, who durst not stay for his Coming. Besides this *superior Fleet* and *equal Army*, several other Precautions were taken. The *First* and *Second* Troop of *Horse Guards*, a grand Detachment of the *Foot-Guards*, and several Regiments on the *English Establishment*, marched as fast as it was possible towards the *Frontiers of Scotland*. The greatest Part of the Forces in the *South* of *Ireland* marched to the *North*; and if they did not imbark, it was because by that time they arrived in the *North*, there was no Occasion for their *imbarking*. But let us now see what the *Parliament* did.

On the 4th of *March* Mr. Secretary *Boyle* first mentioned the *Invasion*: On the 5th, both *Houses* addressed her Majesty, desiring her to take Care of her *Royal Person*, assuring her that they were resolv'd to stand by and assist her Majesty with their *Lives* and *Fortunes*, in Maintenance of her undoubted *Right* and *Title* to the *Crown*, against the *Pretended* Prince of *Wales*, and all her Enemies at Home and Abroad: That her Majesty's Care in fitting out a *Fleet* in so short a Time, gave her Subjects great Satisfaction and Encouragement, who were also sensible of the Zeal the States General had shewn on this Occasion: They desired also in the same Address, that the *Laws* against *Papists* and *Nonjurors* might be put in Execution; and that *Suspected Persons* might be secured, with their Horses and Arms. Immediately upon this *Address* a *Bill* was brought into the *House* of *Commons* (which passed into a Law) for suspending the *Habeas Corpus Act*, and a Proclamation was issued, declaring the *Pretender* and his Adherents Traitors; requiring all Popish Recusants not to depart *Five* Miles from their Houses, and Banishing Papists Ten Miles from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; which Proclamation was strictly put in Execution. Besides all this, Duke *Hamilton*, Lord *Belhaven*, and many other Persons of *Quality* and *Distinction* were not only secured in *Scotland* but sent up *Prisoners* to *London*. I hope it appears clearly from what hath been said, that the Fact was quite otherwise than the *Craftsman* or his Correspondent have represented it; that all reasonable Steps were taken to secure the Nation from the Effects of this *Invasion*; that the *greatest Fleet* was got together which the Circumstances of Things would allow; and the *Queen* and *Parliament* did *all* that in such an Exigency they *could do*, and yet *all* was *little enough*, for such an Effect the *Invasion* had on the *Minds* of the *People*, that it exceedingly depreciated *Publick Credit*, and was of infinite *Detriment* to the *Common Cause*.

But we must not part with this Matter here, the *Craftsman* pursues the *Thing* still farther, and it is reasonable that we should pursue *him* and *it* to the last. 'In 'the following Session of Parliament, says he, there 'were Complaints made of Neglect, in not giving 'sufficient Orders, and not having taken due Care 'concerning the State and Condition of the Garisons 'and some other Matters; but *no Complaint* that *new* '*Forces* were not levied.' This is a dark Account of the Business, and I must beg Leave to enlighten it. It has been already shewn, that, the Circumstances of Things considered, there was really as much Care taken to defeat this Invasion as there could be; But notwithstanding this, and the Success attending thereon, the *Enemies* of the *Ministry* in the next Session of Parliament resolved to charge them with Want of Respect for the Queen's Person, Want of Duty to her as their Sovereign, and Want of Regard to the Nation. The Lord *Haversham*, who maintained this Charge in the *House of Peers*, was pleas'd to say, amongst other invidious Things, That, *among the Apostles themselves, he that bore the Bag proved a Traitor*, concluding his inflaming Speech with this Motion: 'That her Majesty would be pleased to order to be 'laid before them the *State* of *Scotland* on the Inva-'sion, and what AUGMENTATION of FORCES 'had been made there, and the Condition of their 'Garisons since.' Upon this, the House concurred in an *Address* to that Effect, and, as the *Craftsman* says, after mature Deliberation, *both Houses* did by their *Resolution*, quoted in his Paper, justify the *Conduct* of the *Ministry*. Yet those in the *Opposition* were far from being quieted by that *Resolution*. For in the *Life* of Queen *Anne*, printed for *C. Rivington* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, Vol. 2 p. 103. we read, 'Not-'withstanding *the Papers laid before the Parliament*, the 'Court Party were so strong, that both Houses Re-'solved, &c.' To conclude, the *Ministry* then in Being did all they could to *defeat* the *Invasion*, and tho' they did *defeat* it, could not escape a *Parliamentary Inquiry* and the *Censure* of the *Faction*. Ought not this to be a Lesson to the *present Ministry*? Ought it not to make them dread the *Charge of Remissness* when they have to do with the same restless and perfidious *Faction*? A Faction *one* Day ready to *invite Invasions*, and the *next* affecting to clamour against those who *defeat* them, for not doing their Duty with sufficient *Vigour*. The *Story* as it is stated in the *Craftsman* is lame, curtailed and unintelligible, and it was necessary it should be so, to make it any way *suit* his *Purpose*, which was to *blacken* the *Ministry* by *Comparison*; but let it be told *fairly* and *plainly*, and with all its *Circumstances*, and the Ministry can have nothing to fear from the *Comparison*, and on the Whole it will appear, that as their *Predecessors* have *done* their *Duty* in 1708, so also they have *done theirs* in 1739.

In the Situation Things are in *at present*, many wise and good Men seem amazed at the *strange Papers* they see *weekly* come abroad, and at the *strange Proceedings* they *daily* hear of from every Corner of the *Kingdom*. But whoever will look attentively into these Things, and will resolve to credit *Actions* rather than *Words*, and the whole Tenor of the *Party's Practices* rather than some *occasional Protestations*, whoever will do this, I say, cannot long remain in the *dark*; for he must see, that by their *Papers* the *Chiefs* of the *Opposition* intend to *lull* the *People* asleep, to persuade them they are in danger from no body but the *Ministry*, and to engage them to give no Credit to any Report of an *Invasion* —— till they *see* the *Invaders*. At the same time they fail not to excite in them a *Spirit* of *Tumult* and *Sedition*, not only on the most *important*, but on the *slightest* and most *trivial* Occasions. They do their utmost to give them *ill Impressions* of *Monarchy* in general, and to fill their Minds with Doubts as to the *Legality* of the present *Parliament*, to make them *jealous* of a *Design* to deprive them of their *Liberties*, and to infuse that most dangerous and traiterous *Doctrine*, That the *Marks* of the *King's Favour* are

are ſufficient to merit the *People's Averſion*. That ſuch is the *Tendency* of their *Papers* and their *Practices*, no *honeſt Man* that has obſerv'd them can *deny*; and that ſuch *Papers* and *Practices* are compatible with Principles of *Loyalty* to their *Prince*, or *Love* to their *Country*, is what no Man of *common Senſe* can *affirm*. We muſt judge *Men* by their *Fruits*, and as their *Fruits* are *better*, ſo muſt their *Roots* be too.

The *Peace*, the *Proſperity* of the *People* of *Great Britain* is now at Stake, and it may truly be ſaid, the next *Seſſion* of *Parliament* will determine how long they ſhall be entitled to *either*. If the wiſe Meaſures taken therein ſhall effectually refute the *Calumnies* of wicked Men, extinguiſh the *Heats* that have been raiſed by groundleſs Suggeſtions and malicious Miſrepreſentations, reunite the Minds of the People in the *Cauſe* of the *King* and of their *Country*, and ſecure the *Conſtitution* from the *deſperate Efforts* that have been made to *ſubvert* it, then, without going too far, we may venture to propheſy our *foreign Enemies* will not be able to hurt us, but the *Terror* of the *Britiſh Arms* will compel that *Satisfaction* which neither *Equity* nor *Eloquence* could *perſuade*. But if the contrary of this ſhould happen, if *Faction* ſhould triumph, or rather that *Aſſembly of Factions* who call themſelves the OPPOSITION, what could we then expect to ſee but Diſcord and Confuſion, *domeſtick Treaſons*, *foreign Invaſions*, a *diſtracted People*, and a *Nation* in that Condition to which ſhe has been *more* than *once* reduced by thoſe who *thirſt* for her *Deſtruction* now? But bleſſed be God this dreadful Change can be brought about by *none* but the *People* themſelves! and he muſt be a *Malecontent indeed*, who can bring himſelf to believe that the *Majority* of his *Countrymen* would do ſo black, ſo baſe a Deed as to betray their Country.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Octob. 3. Wind E. Remain the Two King's-ſhips and Three Tenders as in my laſt.

Graveſend, Octob 3. Paſs'd by the Stockholm Merchant, Hooper, from Peterſburg; the Suſanna, Harnet, from Stockholm; the Abel, Forſter, from Barbados; the Speedwell, Grout, from Guernſey; and the Nottingham, King, from Gottenburgh.

Arrived

At Dover, the Philip, Dauverne, from Cette for Amſterdam.

The Black Prince, Sibſon, from Guinea and Virginia for London, was ſpoke with off of the Land's End the 26th of September laſt by Capt. Guy (who is arriv'd at Dartmouth from Milford) bearing away for Scilly with the Wind at S.S.E.

LONDON.

On Wedneſday laſt the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company took into their Service the following Ships, to proceed on their reſpective Voyages with all convenient Speed, viz.

The Winchester, Capt. Pinnell, for China;

The Bedford, Capt. Wells, for St. Helena and Bencoolen;

The Wilmington, Capt. Maddox, for Bombay and Mocha;

The Montagu, Capt. Freeman, and a new Ship, Capt. Hoxton, for Coaſt and Bay.

Yeſterday Two Marble Buſtos, the one of his preſent Majeſty, and the other of her late Majeſty Queen Caroline, done by Mr. Ryſbrack, were erected in the new Library in St. James's Green Park.

Yeſterday the Statue of his late Majeſty King George I. carv'd out of a Block of white Marble, was ſent from Mr. Ryſbrack's, in order to be erected on a Marble Pedeſtal in the Senate Hall in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

New Commiſſions of the Peace for almoſt all the Counties in England and Wales are order'd to paſs the Great Seal

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint Robert Hamilton, Eſq; to be one of his Majeſty's Council of South Carolina.

Yeſterday Morning Thomas Arnold, Eſq; a young Gentleman of a good Eſtate in the County of Norfolk, was married at Oxford Chapel to Mrs. Walworth, Relict of John Walworth, Eſq; a very agreeable young Widow Gentlewoman, with a Fortune of 15000 l.

To-morrow his Majeſty, the Duke and Princeſſes will hunt a Hind on Hounſlow Heath.

This Day, To-morrow, and Part of next Week, the Jews will hold their grand Anniverſary Feaſt in Commemeration of the Walls of Jericho falling down before the Ark at the Prieſts ſounding the Horns, which by their Ordinances they are to perpetuate to future Ages.

On Monday laſt there was a General Meeting of the Preſident and Fellows of the College of Phyſicians, at their College in Warwick-lane, for the Election of Officers for the enſuing Year; when Dr. Pellet was continued Preſident; Dr. Dodd, Dr. Waſey, Dr. Hoadley, and Dr. Banks, were choſe Cenſors, Dr. Tyſon, Treaſurer, and Dr. Reeve, Regiſter.

At the ſame Time Dr. Plumptree, jun. was admitted a Fellow, and Dr. Chancey, a Candidate.

The Preſident, in an elegant Latin Speech, thank'd Dr. Mead for a Preſent which he had made to the College, of a fine Marble Buſto of the late famous Dr. Harvey.

The ſame Day died Thomas Coſier, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the City of Briſtol.

By the laſt Letters from Bath we have Advice, that his Grace the Duke of Mancheſter lay at the Point of Death.

On Wedneſday laſt died at Greenwich Hoſpital, after a tedious Indiſpoſition, Mr. Lambert, Lieutenant of Greenwich Hoſpital.

And Yeſterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordſhips were pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Berkeley, one of the oldeſt Lieutenants in the Navy, to be Lieutenant of the ſaid Hoſpital, in the Room of Mr. Lambert, deceaſed.

The ſame Day their Lordſhips were pleaſed to appoint Mr. John Ferguſon, to be Lieutenant of the Sea-Horſe; and he was ſworn in, and received his Commiſſion accordingly.

Their Lordſhips were likewiſe pleaſed to order upwards of 20 ſuperannuated Seamen, worn out in the Service of the Crown, into the Penſion of Greenwich Hoſpital.

Days are appointed for the making of Dividends to the Creditors of the following Perſons, viz

Charles Norgrave of Aſhton in the Pariſh of Oundle, Northamptonſhire, Maliſter and Scrivener.

Francis Couſo, late of Lynn in Norfolk, Mercer.

William Stimſon, late of Shoe-lane, London, Brewer.

William Toms, late of Bromeſgrove, Worceſterſhire, Ironmonger.

William Taylor, of Norwich, Wool-comber.

Nehemiah Harris, late of Briſtol, Clothier.

John Crompton, late of Warwick-lane, London, Chapman and Dealer in Pictures.

John Scotton, of Bermingham, Mercer and Linnendraper.

Henry Cary, of Beverly, Yorkſhire, Mercer and Linnendraper.

John Chapman, of Wantage, Berkſhire, Linnendraper.

John Godlob Vetter, of Bartholomew-cloſe, London, Jeweller.

Robert Paris, of Colcheſter, Saleſman.

Thomas Pye, of Bolton, Lancaſhire, Apothecary.

Richard Bellingham, late of Newhall, Cheſhire, Cheeſe-factor.

Jacob Whitfield, now or late of Yarme, Yorkſhire, Linnendraper.

Richard Wyatt, now or late of Hemel-Hempſtead, Hertfordſhire, Linnendraper.

Andrew Lavington, of St. Leonard in Devonſhire, and Richard Paxley, of Exeter, Merchants and Partners.

Yeſterday the famous William Egerton, otherwiſe Shock, otherwiſe Shock Egerton, otherwiſe William Baker, otherwiſe William Clarke, otherwiſe William Jones, was re-examined at Col. De Veil's Houſe, before Sir John Gonſon and the ſaid Colonel: And it appearing plainly that he was return'd from Tranſportation, was detained abſolutely for that Crime; tho' it is thought ſeveral Felonies will appear againſt him, having ſince his Return been the Ringleader of the Pickpockets at both Playhouſes.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	}	10 22	11 00

Bank Stock 139 1-half. India 155 1-half. South Sea 94. Old Annuity 109 3-8ths to 1-half. New ditto 107 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent 98 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 94 1-8th. Royal Aſſurance 90. London Aſſurance 11 3-8ths. Atrican 13 1-half. India Bonds 31 l. Premium. South Sea ditto 1 l. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 31. 8s. Welſh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-half. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 5l 8s.

This Day is publiſhed,

THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of SEPTEMBER, 1739. Containing in particular,

I. An Inquiry into the Merit of Mrs. Stephens's Remedies.
II. A Lady's Speech upon the late famous Convention.
III. Account of a Man who maim'd himſelf to ſpight his Father.
IV. A certain Certificate and Affidavit.
V. The King of Spain's Manifeſto, together with his Reaſons for being worſe than his Word.
VI. A Scheme of Gallick Policy, with Reſpect to Trade.
VII. Rules and Orders of a Religious Club.
VIII. Methodical Eloquence diſplay'd.
IX. Papers relating to the Diſpute in the City.
X. Remarks upon Lunacy and unneceſſary Expence.
XI Political Speeches.
XII. Marriages, &c.
XIII. Bankrupts.
XIV. Prices of Goods.
XV. Bill of Mortality.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row. Price 1s. 6d. Of whom may be had any of the former Numbers.

Dr. ROBERT EATON's BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and ſold at the Doctor's late Dwelling-House, now Mr. DUTTON's *in Salisbury Court, Fleet-ſtreet.*

THIS Medicine reſtrains in a moſt ſurprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, *i. e.* it infallibly and quickly ſtops all dangerous Bleedings at the Noſe or Gums, ſpitting or vomiting Blood; alſo the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Piles, bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if uſed according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of ſeveral Eminent Phyſicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himſelf, and dedicated to the College of Phyſicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates, therefore muſt be univerſally Uſeful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majeſty's Letters Patent for the ſole Vending of this moſt Excellent Medicine, but alſo a Clauſe in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inſpection of the Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Stypticke from a Preſcription of Helvetius, and uſe it in the Room of Dr. EATON's; but whoever tries both, will ſoon be perſuaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Reſpects, in a moſt eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Proctor's Head, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradſhaw's Warehouſe behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymiſt, in Bartholomew Cloſe; Mr. William Evans, Bookſeller, in Briſtol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookſeller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookſeller, in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Glouceſter; Mr. Dicey, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary, at Kidderminſter; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shopkeeper, in Exeter; Mr. Halliſax, an Apothecary, at Bradley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookſeller, at Woolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worceſter.

This Day is Publiſhed,

[Neatly Bound in Calves Leather. Price 2s. 6d.]

The SEVENTH EDITION,

(*With ſeveral very material Additions and Alterations, and ſome vulgar Errors, concerning the Female Sex, refuted*) of

THE LADIES PHYSICAL DIRECTORY: Or, A Treatiſe of all the Weakneſſes, Indiſpoſitions, and Diſeaſes peculiar to the Female Sex, from eleven Years of Age to fifty and upwards; by which Women and Maids of the meaneſt Capacity may perfectly underſtand the Symptoms, Nature, and true Cauſe of their own Illneſſes, and readily know how to manage themſelves under all their Infirmities. With proper Remedies, in Engliſh preſcrib'd, for the Green Sickneſs, Obſtructions, immoderate Fluxes, Hyſterick Affections, the Piles, and every other Diſorder or Diſtemper the Fair Sex are peculiarly liable to whereby they may certainly and quickly cure themſelves without Trouble or the Advice or Knowledge of any other Perſon.

To which is annex'd,

A PRACTICAL DISCOURSE on BARRENNESS in Women, and IMPOTENCY, INFERTILITY, and SEMINAL WEAKNESSES in Men: Directing how they may be infallibly cured and thoſe Women rendered fruitful, who have been deem'd incurably barren for many Years; and ſuch Men become able to propagate their Species, who thro' Imbecility, Seminal Diſorders, &c. have for ſeveral Years thought it impoſſible. With a clear and very particular Account of Generation and Conception. And a Digreſſion concerning the Method of begetting SONS rather than DAUGHTERS, or of DAUGHTERS rather than SONS. Alſo of Miſcarriage in Women, and how it may be aſſuredly prevented, even in thoſe who have miſcarried nine or ten times before; with Directions to Ladies how to conduct themſelves during their Pregnancy, and in Child bed, and how to cauſe a ſafe and eaſy Delivery: Likewiſe ample INSTRUCTIONS to MIDWIVES and NURSES, how to treat their Child-bed Women with Safety and Succeſs, and ſeveral Remedies proper to be adminiſter'd, communicated without Reſerve; as alſo Directions for the better Management of new-born INFANTS, ſo as more certainly to preſerve their Lives; and a Diſſertation concerning ſuckling of Children, and bringing them up by Hand.

The Whole illuſtrated with various Caſes of Perſons cured, proper Hints, uſeful Cautions, Obſervations and Inſtructions; the like, for general Benefit, never before publiſh'd, and highly neceſſary for every Family in the Nation. By a Phyſician.

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